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Gromyko Reported in Hospital, Suffering From 'Chill'
AU191318 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 19 (AFP) — Soviet President Andrey Gromyko, 76, is suffering from a chill and is under observation in a Moscow hospital, diplomatic sources said here Saturday. The sources said that Mr. Gromyko, the oldest member of the Politburo, fell ill during a two-day trip to Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, on April 10 and 11.

A West German source said that the Soviet president appeared to have a heavy cold or influenza when he last appeared in public on Tuesday to receive a delegation of "Greens" from West Germany.

State Committee for Computers, Information Created
LD191443 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS) — The USSR State Committee for Computer Equipment and Information Technology [Gosydarstvennyy Komitet SSR po Vychislitelnoy tekhnike i Informatike] has been formed by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In order to secure the technical retooling of branches of the national economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress on the basis of the use of computer equipment and automated systems, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Improving the Coordination of Work in the Sphere of Computer Technology and on Raising Efficiency in its Use." This document makes the USSR State Committee for Computer Equipment and Information Technology responsible for the implementation of a unified technological policy and for the coordination and development of work throughout the country in the sphere of the creation and utilization of computer technology.

Earthquake Shakes Shikotah; No Casualties Reported
LD170834 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0809 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 17 Apr (TASS) — A strong earthquake occurred yesterday at 1653 Moscow time in the south of the Kurile chain. The center of the earthquake was in the Pacific Ocean 100 km southeast of the island of Shikotah. The force of the quake at the epicenter was about 8 points. Instruments at seismic stations on the islands of the Kurile chain registered the following strength of underground tremors: in Yuzhno-Kurilsk and Malo-Kurilsk — 5 points and in Kurilsk and the island of Iturup — 3 points. There is negligible damage to buildings. There are no casualties among the population.

Council of Ministers Criti ues Plan Performances
LD181659 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers held a meeting today and examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the country's economic and social development and the USSR's state budget for the first quarter of 1986. Proceeding from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the USSR Council of Ministers demanded that the ministries, departments, and union republics' councils of ministers implement all necessary measures to consistently and steadily put into effect the decicions of the congress, the policies of the Central Committee's political document to the party congress, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

Having discussed the reports of Comrade Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and Gosplan chairman, and Comrade Gostev, USSR finance minister, on the results of the national economy's work in the first quarter of the current year, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that, as a result of widely developed socialist competition and the high creative activity of labor collectives in implementing the decisions adopted by the congress, and of the carrying out of measures for establishing order and discipline, the pace of development has grown, the economy's efficiency has increased, and work is being done to raise the people's welfare.

In comparison with the same period last year, the growth of industrial output in the first quarter of the current year amounted to 6.7 percent with an envisaged 4.3 percent increase in the annual plan. The plan for marketing industrial output has been fulfilled by 102 percent. It was fulfilled by all the union republics and the industrial ministries with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Positive shifts have occurred in the key industrial branches, above all in machine building, metallurgy, and the gas industry. Coal industry workers have completed the first quarter with good results. The results of the economic activity of industrial associations and enterprises operating under the new management conditions are higher than for industry as a whole. Agricultural workers have concluded preparations for spring sowing for the most part and have begun fieldwork. Cattle wintering is coming to an end in better conditions than last year, and the productivity of social animal husbandry has risen. Industrial labor productivity has grown 6.3 percent as compared to an envisaged 4.1 percent increase in the annual plan.

An increase in productivity accounted for 94 percent of the growth of industrial production and the entire increase in the volume of freight carried on railway transport; profits also increased.

The implementation of the 12th 5-Year Plan's social program began. The average monthly pay of industrial, office, and professional workers increased 3 percent in the first quarter of the current year over the same period last year. Retail turnover increased. A large number of residential houses, schools, hospitals and children's preschool centers were built with state investments. USSR state turnover was fulfilled in the first quarter by 96.9 percent in terms of revenue and by 96 percent in terms of expenditure.

At the same time, the USSR Council of Minsiters noted that individual sectors of the national economy and a number of associations, enterprises, and organizations are slow to restructure their activities in light of the new requirements, and worked at a level below their existing potential in the first quarter of 1986. While the marketing plan for output was exceeded, the plan as a whole, when contractual and delivery obligations are considered, was underfulfilled by more than R2 billion. The greatest degree of lagging occurred in associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the fruit and vegetable enterprises of the country's state Agro-Industrial Committee. A number of USSR ministries and departments and union republics councils of ministers failed to meet plans for new technology and fell substantially behind in the construction of projects in the social and cultural amenity sphere.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo Members Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, and Zaykov, and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Biryukova, participated in the proceedings of the USSR Council of Ministers session. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman.

CPSU Slogans Set Tone for May Day Preparations

PRAVDA Editorial

PM151607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing for May Day"]

[Text] Peace, labor, May.... These simple, concise words that are dear to everyone have indissolubly merged in our minds. Now, when together with like-minded people from all countries of the earth we are preparing to greet May Day — the day of international solidarity of the working people — they resound as a symbol of loyalty to the revolutionary traditions of the workers class, a symbol of our common struggle for the sake of fraternity of the working people, for the sake of peace and social progress.

The particular tone of current May Day preparations in our country has been set by the atmosphere of creativity, initiative, and bold searching created by the 27th CPSU Congress. The decisions taken by it permeate the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans published yesterday. The party urges:

Workers of the Soviet Union! Let us embody the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in practice!

Communists are urged to be in the vanguard of the struggle to fulfill the congress decisions and to establish the pure and honest image of the party member through their own personal examples. News from labor collectives and party organizations convincingly shows that the majority of them are persistently working today to implement the party's plans and the large-scale tasks set by the congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and achieve a qualitatively new condition of our society. Nevertheless, only the first steps have been taken so far. Efforts must be increased and the energy of plans translated into the energy of practical action. The main condition of putting the congress decisions into practice is creative work, a high degree of organization, discipline, and working to full capacity.

The CPSU Central Committee urges Soviet people to put all their strength and knowledge into fulfilling the party program and to regard the comprehensive improvement of socialism as the vital cause of everyone. The duty of Communists and all working people is to establish and develop the innovative spirit of the 27th party congress, to strive to reach a decisive turning point in the development of the national economy, and to ensure a sharp turn toward a more organized and efficient economy.

The decisive factor in intensifying the economy — and Soviet people understand this well — is scientific and technical progress. Production, science, and education workers are urged to increase their contribution to accelerating this progress and fundamentally reconstructing the national economy. The country's scientists are expecting to produce revolutionary discoveries and inventions in equipment and technology, increase the effectiveness of scientific research work, and bring this work closer in line with the needs of production.

Large tasks face machine builders. They are on the front line when it comes to retooling the national economy and it is a matter of honor for them to more rapidly create highly productive, reliable, and economical machines, equipment, and instruments. The party urges power engineers to strive to fulfill the Energy Program, transport workers to accelerate freight transportation, and metallurgists and chemical workers to reliably meet the national economy's needs for raw and other materials. The main concern of builders is to conduct matters economically and to build to last, with quality, and on a modern technical basis.

The party congress stressed the necessity to increase attention to the social sphere, which embraces the vital interests of millions of people. A great role is played in fulfilling this task by workers in trade and public catering, and in consumer and municipal services. The CPSU Central Committee urges them to energetically develop modern types of services and to improve the standard of these services.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex are undergoing a serious test during these spring days. The foundations are being laid for a good harvest in the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the wintering of livestock and other urgent work is being completed. Nor must the fulfillment of long-term tasks be overlooked. The patriotic duty of workers in the agro-industrial complex is to provide the country with a full supply of foodstuffs in a short space of time. We must aim for a decisive upsurge in every sector of the complex and a rise in the standard of rural economic management. The party appeals to the working people and workers in every sector of the national economy to bring economic growth reserves into play, achieve a precise production rhythm, and meet the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1986 successfully. The guarantee of the most rapid progress possible is high quality, the strictest economy, and firm discipline. A great deal also depends on administrative workers. They must decisively restructure the style and methods of their work and eradicate departmentalism, parochialism, and bureaucracy.

The party urges citizens of the Land of the Soviets to participate more actively in socialist self-management and to enhance the role of the labor collective. Specific wishes have been addressed to cultural figures, Soviet women, Komsomol members, all young men and women, war and labor veterans, and members of the valiant USSR Armed Forces.

Our country holds high the banner of peace and the banner of proletarian internationalism. Loyal to its international duty, the CPSU sends fraternal greetings to the peoples of socialist states; the peoples of developing countries; the working class of capitalist countries, which is waging a stubborn struggle for its rights and vital interests; communist and workers parties; and the courageous fighters for working people's interests. On behalf of all Soviet Communists the party appeals to the peoples of the world to struggle against the nuclear threat and for an end to the arms race and the formation of a comprehensive international security system. To stop nuclear tests and prevent the militarization of space — these appeals by the Leninist party correspond to the hopes and aspirations of all progressive people on earth.

In just over 2 weeks time the May Day celebrations will enter the streets of towns and villages decorated with red banners. Soviet people will greet this day joyfully and festively, closely rallied around their native party. The words of the May Day slogans inspire all of us to new achievements:

Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress — forward, along the path of communist creation and peace!

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM160915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "We Greet May Day With Labor"]

[Text] The flood of red bunting for May Day has not yet burst onto the streets of our cities and villages. But May Day is already confidently marching across the country. This stride is businesslike and purposeful. We traditionally greet May Day with shock work; honest labor for the benefit of the motherland is the main yardstick for everything. That is why we call May Day a holiday of labor. And a holiday of struggle. A day of working people's international solidarity.

Our May Days have their own fine traditions. Each has special notable features. The present one will write its own lines in history.

On 1 May 1886 the workers of Chicago laid down a challenge to capital: They gathered for a meeting and demanded the establishment of an 8-hour working day. The police opened fire on the workers' peaceful demonstration.

As we march in the festive columns we remember those bold people, we remember the participants in our first May Day meetings. We remember the frontrunners of all our May Day columns. Today we are to be the frontrunners. Imposing tasks face each one of us. They have been set by the 27th CPSU Congress — a truly historic milestone in the life of the party, people, and entire world.

There is one more tradition of our party, tested by decades. On the eve of May Day its Central Committee addresses the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia — the entire working people of our country, the peoples of the socialist countries, the Communists of all countries, the workers of the whole world, and the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence — with slogans that express, in concentrated form, the Soviet Communists' view of the basic, most important tasks of the struggle for the victory of communism and for the cause of peace.

"WORKING PEOPLE OF THE LAND OF THE SOVIETS! THROUGH THE ACCELERATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT — TOWARD THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A NEW QUALITATIVE CONDITION OF SOCIETY, TOWARD THE TRIUMPH OF COMMUNIST IDEALS!"

The economic strategy elaborated by the party congress sets tasks of extraordinary importance and scale. Let us cite the figures once again. We are already familiar with them. But these figures are not simply for writing down in a notebook, not for ostentatious reports. Behind them lie specific deeds that the motherland expects from each one of us. By the end of the century we must double the national income while doubling the production potential and transforming it qualitatively. Acceleration, the Central Committee Political Report noted, is above all the enhancement of economic growth rates. But not just that. Its thrust is in the new quality of work.

The CPSU Central Committee urges:

"WORKING PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION! LET US ACHIEVE A DECISIVE BREAKTHROUGH IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY! LET US ENSURE A SHARP TURN TOWARD AN ECONOMY OF HIGH ORGANIZATION AND EFFICIENCY!"

Yes, we have a lot of work to do. Very specific work. And the party's appeal draws attention today to specific reserves we have not yet assimilated.

From Soviet scientists the country expects REVOLUTIONARY discoveries and inventions. The times have assigned machine builders THE FRONT LINE in retooling the national economy. Power industry workers, railroad engineers; transport, metallurgy, and chemical industry workers! The success of the matter depends on each of us.

Here is another very important task that we must resolve in the very near future — fully supplying the country with food. Addressing the rural workers, the party calls the task set them by the congress A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

We also link the solution of the new tasks very closely with the creation of a flexible, effective system of management. The party's appeal contains a precise and clear order to management

workers: eradicate DEPARTMENTALISM, LOCAL FAVORITISM, AND BUREAUCRACY.

The socialist system develops successfully only when the people themselves really manage their own affairs, when millions of people take part in political life.

"CITIZENS OF THE SOVIET UNION! PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT! SHOW MORE CREATIVE INITIATIVE AND INCREASE THE ROLE OF THE LABOR COLLECTIVE!"

V.I. Lenin saw in the working people's democracy and living creation the main force for the development of the new system. And the party is persistently seeking to intensify the democracy of the socialist system, to strengthen publicity by every means, and to galvanize the activity of the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, and labor collectives.

Two great words are imprinted on the May Day banners: "Labor" and "Peace." The first is organically linked to the latter.

The guarantee of a successful struggle for progress and a peaceful future lies in the proletarian, socialist internationalism of the working class, in the unity of the proletariat, in its alliance with world socialism and with the national liberation movement. Our affairs and plans are imposing and are turned toward the future and linked most closely with defending that future against the threat of a thermonuclear conflagration.

The nuclear explosion in Nevada shook the whole world. It shook it by its lack of responsibility for the destiny of mankind. But the CPSU's foreign policy course is unaltered.

"PEOPLES OF THE WORLD! ACTIVELY OPPOSE THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR WHICH EMANATES FROM IMPERIALISM! STRIVE FOR A COMPLETE HALT TO NUCLEAR TESTS! LET US NOT PERMIT THE MILITARIZATION OF SPACE!"

The times have set Soviet people tasks of an unprecedented scale. We can cope with them, we only have to tackle them together, without trying to share our difficulties, without avoiding the complications that are inevitable. Our society has always been strong through its cohesion; through the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia; through the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union; and through the tested leadership of the CPSU.

On May Day, marching in the festive column, we will remember that today we are its frontrunners. And we will repeat yet again the words of the party's May Day slogan:

"FOLLOWING THE LENINIST COURSE OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS — FORWARD, ALONG THE PATH OF COMMUNIST CREATION AND PEACE!"

All-Union Meeting of Justice Officials Held

PM180959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Strengthen the Socialist Rule of Law"]

[Text] Now, when the creative strengths of the socialist system are being fully revealed, the organs and institutions of justice and the courts must become more active in helping to consolidate the legal foundations of the country's state and social life even further. Such was the opinion of participants in the all-union conference of justice and court officials held in Moscow on 15 April. The tasks involved in strengthening the rule of law and law and order in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed.

The keynote speaker — USSR justice Minister B.V. Kravtsov — and other speakers analyzed the results of work done in the past 5-year plan and examined problems of making justice more effective. They spoke about ways to improve the drafting of legislation by union republic ministries of justice, the involvement of organs of justice and courts in implementing the principles of social justice, and the education of citizens in a spirit of profound respect for the laws and rules of socialist communal life. The need to take effective measures to improve the activity of courts, expert institutions, the legal profession, notarial offices, and civil registration offices was mentioned. It is also important to raise the standard of work of coordinating-methodological councils for legal propaganda. The task of reinforcing the legal service within soviets of people's deputies, at enterprises, and in organizations remains acute.

The conference stressed that justice and court workers must participate more actively in providing legal backup for the party's strategic course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Above all, this means accelerating the campaign against embezzlement, bribery, speculation, drunkenness, parasitism, unearned income, and economic crimes.

Taking part in the conference were A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and a number of ministries and departments.

Kravtsov Comments on Meeting

LD181116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks of the organs and institutions of justice and courts in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress have been discussed at an all-union conference at the USSR Ministry of Justice. In an interview with our correspondent the USSR Minister of Justice Boris Vasiliyevich Kravtsov said:

[Begin Kravtsov recording] I would like to stress that all of our work should actively promote the fulfillment of the social and economic tasks that were set by the congress. We must find, in an exacting manner, new forms and new methods of work, and

conduct a constant search for reserves. This is, in fact, required of each of us today. Improving the economic mechanism is also an important task of our organs.

The reconstruction of the management of the national economy demands an improvement in legal work. There is, of course, a large field of activity for those who work in the organs of justice. However, if we are to speak of implementing the principles of social justice, well, here it is required of us to carry on more firmly and consistently the struggle against the theft of state and social property, against all sorts of malfeasances of office and economic crimes, against the production of low quality output, and against bribery, speculation, parasitism and unearned income. This is a very important direction in the activity of the organs of justice and of the courts. [end recording]

This has significance not only on the legal level, but also on the normal level, for people who know that the thief, the bribe-taker, the speculator, the drunkard and the bad workman will be punished by our Soviet law, by our Soviet court. The laws themselves have become more stringent in this direction. What effect is this having on the practice of the courts?

[Begin Kravtsov recording] The courts have, of course, started to expose more vigorously the causes and conditions that encourage the perpetration of thefts and other crimes, which were discussed today at the collegium. They are also carrying on the struggle against the criminal derivation of unearned income more vigorously. All of this exists. They have started making more special rulings — this also testifies to the activeness of the peoples courts and of the courts of justice in general, and of the organs of justice.

Primarily, attention was focused on those serious inadequacies that still exist in the work of the organs of justice and the courts. There is a lot more work that we could do, of course. We have the potential to work better. The facts show that there is still a great deal of formalism in preventive measures in matters of thefts — superficial explanation of the causes and conditions which encourage theft, whether petty or not — and the equality of the recommendations that the court gives in cases is occasionally low. Specific, qualified measures are still rarely proposed. It turns out like this: there are now more special rulings in quantity, but control of the actual elimination of violations is often carried out on paper.

In this matter we must unite efforts with the procuracy, and with the organs of control, so that the channels used by criminals might really be blocked. Much has been done in the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism, but we are only at the beginning of the road. The task here is clear: In this matter there must not be any working by fits and starts, or lack of communication, either in the measures that are implemented by the law enforcement organs or jointly with labor collectives and the public. [end recording]

Chetverikov Heads Copyright Agency Board

LD190952 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS — A meeting of the Council of Founders of the Copyright Agency of the USSR was held today. The council discussed the results of the agency's work in 1985 and considered organisational matters. Nikolai Chetverikov was elected the chairman of the agency's board.

BAM Zone Development Problems Discussed

PM201810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Working People"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Housing, Municipal, and Urban Economy Commissions was held in the Kremlin on 16 April. The question of work by Amur Oblast soviet and economic organs on the comprehensive development of cities and settlements in the Baykal-Amur Main Railway Zone was discussed.

It was noted in the report and in deputies' speeches that, in fulfillment of Communist Party and Soviet State resolutions, Amur Oblast's soviet and economic organs are doing definite work to develop cities and settlements in the main railroad zone and to create the necessary essential conditions for the labor and everyday life of people engaged in the construction and exploitation of the railroad and other projects.

At the same time, the work of soviet and economic organs does not meet the party's current demands regarding the need for a state-oriented approach toward the solution of tasks concerning the acceleration of the development of this important region in the country and the establishment of a closer link between economic and social questions. The Amur Oblispolkom provides inadequate leadership of the comprehensive development of cities and settlements and does not make full use of its powers in this connection.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Gosplan, and a number of other ministries and departments fail to ensure the necessary balance in the construction of production and nonproduction projects and do not allocate the necessary funds for housing, municipal, cultural, and consumer services construction. There is a considerable lag in the provision of preschool and medical institutions and sports facilities. The inadequate availability of housing and projects for social, cultural, and consumer services purposes leads to high cadre turnover.

The resolution adopted by the commissions sets out specific recommendations to the Amur Oblispolkom, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and USSR ministries and departments for the elimination of the shortcomings that were noted. A number of suggestions were made to the USSR Council of Ministers.

The participants in the session also heard a report on the fulfillment of a resolution by the commissions on the question of work by the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies concerning the elaboration and implementation of plans for the construction of housing and projects for municipal, cultural, and consumer services purposes in the countryside.

PRAVDA Reviews March Economic Performance

PM201402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 86
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[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "With Our Sights on Acceleration"]

[Text] Industry

Many industrial collectives have worked well in March. Since the beginning of the year, they have taken a course aimed at speeding up the production rate and manufacturing products that are strictly in accordance with contracts and of high quality, and they are firmly keeping to this course. Enterprises setting an example in this respect include the Belorussian Automobile Plant, the I.A. Likhachev Automobile Plant, the Minsk Tractor Plant, the "Sarakanays Metalurgs" Plant (Latvian SSR), the "Spassktsement" Plant (Maritime Kray), and a number of others.

In comparison with March last year, the total volume of industrial production increased by 5 percent. Labor productivity during this period increased by 4.6 percent. The plan for production sales throughout industry as a whole was fulfilled by 102 percent. All the union republics except Moldavia met the targets set. The monthly plan was fulfilled by the majority of industrial ministries.

in comparison with last year, the fulfillment of the production plan improved in physical terms. The target for March was met in the extraction of gas and coal and in the production of basic types of metal products, chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, tires, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, electric locomotives, freight and passenger cars, paper and cement. A considerable quantity of certain types of consumer goods was produced in excess of the plan.

At the same time, the monthly plan was not fulfilled for oil extraction and the production of sulfuric acid, soda ash, rolling equipment (the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building), silage-harvesting and fodder-harvesting combines (the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production), and color television sets.

Good quality and a high technical standard of production is the collectives' chief concern. Workers in many machine-tool building, electrical engineering, and instrument making enterprises and also in other sectors value the honor of their trade mark. But there are a considerable number of plants and factories which receive replacement claims for their products. Attention to quality must everywhere be increased and this indicator made the main indicator in competition.

In every sector there are collectives which successfully realize plans and fulfill their pledges. On the other hand, others fall down on deliveries, manufacture poor quality products, and are only slowly reorienting themselves toward the new approach. Thus, the Glavtyumenneftlegaz is badly letting the sector down. The Uzbek Metallurgical Plant, the "Amurstal" Plant, and the Azerbaydzhan Pipe Rolling Plant are in arrears. The goods manufactured by the Ufa Sewn Goods Association, the Barnaul cotton combine, the Volgograd footwear factory, and certain other enterprises have aroused criticism among consumers.

The country is on the eve of a subbotnik in honor of the 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Millions of Soviet people are preparing for the celebration in "working clothes." They are filled with a desire to hold this celebration in production places, achieve a high output, and make their achievement an everyday norm.

Agriculture

If you listen to meteorologists' reports you involuntarily think: Things are not easy at the moment for crop farmers. What is being sown on kolkhozes and sovkhozes today? The country's territory is so extensive that it is quite difficult to enumerate every crop. For example, in Tula Oblast the feeding of winter crops is in progress; in Krasnodar Kray, sunflowers are being sown; in Chimkent Oblast, cotton is being sown; and in Fergana Oblast and the North Osetian ASSR, the setting of early potatoes has been completed.

Whereas in the country's southern regions grain growers have already sown their grain, in the northern and eastern regions they are completing preparations for this. The overhauling of equipment is nearing conclusion. Figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration show that by 1 April, 92 of every 100 tractors had been repaired. As much as 98 percent of all plows, seed drills, cultivators, and potato planters were ready or already in the field. At the same time, some rayons in Kazakhstan have dragged out the preparation of sowing and soil cultivation equipment, and even the powerful "Kirov" tractors are not ready to go out into the fields everywhere.

In some areas farm engineering services and rayon agro-industrial association repair and transport enterprises have been sluggish and lacked organization, while others have been let down by suppliers of spare parts and materials. While noting the conscientious work done by the collectives of many industrial enterprises, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee also names those which fail to dispatch assembly parts and spare parts to villages on time. The debtors include the Altay and Kharkov Tractor Plants, the Saratov "Serp i Molot" plants, the Michurinsk Automobile Assembly Plant, and the Kostroma "Motordetal" Plant.

Livestock breeders have summed up the results of competition during the first quarter of this year. Many of them, having supported the initiative of front-rank workers, tried during the winter period to also increase livestock productivity and not allow milk yields to fall. Throughout the country as a whole the sale of products to the state increased in comparison with the same period last year: livestock and poultry by 7.6 percent, milk by 6.1 percent, and eggs by 6 percent.

Meat purchases have increased considerably on farms in Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Moldavia, and Latvia, and milk purchases likewise in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Armenia. However, some farms in Estonia have reduced their meat and milk sales.

At the meeting with workers in the city of Tolyatti, it was noted that everyone must meet targets in his work place conscientiously, to a high standard of quality, and with total understanding of his responsibility for the general cause. Achieving the highest possible goals this year is a vital necessity and the patriotic duty of workers in all sectors. This includes workers in the agro-industrial complex.

March Oil Production Statistics Reported

PM171342 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* Heavy Industry Department: "Making Up the Lag: Oilfields in March"]

[Text] The results of the work of oilmen in March inspire hope that the sector's recent protracted lag can and must be overcome. Although the amount of oil owing is still great — 2.8 million metric tons — and there is a lag of more than 24,000 metric tons behind the plan figures for daily production, there are grounds for talking about changes for the better.

In comparison with December, oil extraction rose by 35.6 metric tons per day. In the first quarter of this year, the ministry's associations supplied the country with almost 650,000 metric tons more oil and gas condensate than in the same period last year.

We are publishing a brief summary of the fulfillment of the March oil extraction plan by the leading enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen Region	97.0
Nizhnevartovskneftegaz	97.6
Yuganskneftegaz	100.5
Surgutneftegaz	100.6
Noyabrskneftegaz	81.8
Krasnoleninskneftegaz	100.7
Varyeganneftegaz	89.8
Tatneft	98.7
Bashneft	100.4
Komineft	103.9
Mangyshlakneft	100.5
Kuybyshevneft	100.4
Tomskneft	102.5
Permneft	100.4
Udmurtneft	100.7
Orenburgneft	100.7
Grozneft	101.0
Turkmenneft	103.8
Ukrneft	100.8

In the first month of spring the oilmen of the Komi Republic again distinguished themselves: they extracted around 60,000 metric tons of oil over and above the plan and over 100,000 metric tons in all in the first quarter. The successes of the oilmen of Turkmenia, Mangyshlak, and a number of other traditional extracting regions are gratifying. The collective at "Tomskneft," where the transition of wells to mechanized extraction has recently been accelerated, managed to overcome their lag. The pace that has been set made it possible for the Tomsk people to eliminate the lag in April.

Good news came from Tyumen in mid-March: The country's main oil source has again reached the 1 million metric ton daily extraction level. They are undoubtedly benefited from the aid given to the Siberians by people, equipment, and hardware and from the increased attention devoted to the region by party and economic organs. The restructuring in the subunits of the Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas in the Tyumen Region [Glavtyumenneftegaz] has started to bear fruit — production organization is improving, labor and technological discipline has strengthened, and accountability for the job at hand has been beefed up. Since the start of the year, five new fields have come on stream in Tyumen Oblast. All this has made it possible to halt the downhill slide and to increase daily extraction considerably.

Three of the six Tyumen associations successfully coped with the plan for the quarter and additionally produced more than 150,000 metric tons of oil.

Matters among the oilmen of Nizhnevartovsk are clearly being rectified — even if not as quickly as one would like. Since the start of the year average daily extraction there has increased by 20,000 metric tons, which is the largest growth throughout the Main Administration. In March 147 new wells came on stream at the Nizhnevartovsk fields and 80 other wells were transferred to mechanized operation. The "Megionneft," "Novomolodezhinskneft," and "Belozerneft" oil and gas extraction administrations of this major association reached the planned extraction levels.

But for all the positive shifts, the situation in West Siberia gives no grounds for complacency or smugness. In March Glavtyumenneftegaz enterprises fell short of the plan to the tune of 840,000 metric tons of oil, and the lag over the quarter was more than 3 million metric tons.

The serious shortcomings in the organization of maintenance and overhauls are among the main reasons for the lag. The numerous "flying" teams of repairmen from the country's other oil regions sent to help the Tyumen people often stand idle, and the productivity and quality of their work leaves much to be desired. As a result the above-normative number of idle wells in the Siberian fields — there are now approximately 1,500 of them — is being reduced only slowly. These are real reserves capable of ensuring substantial additional amounts of oil extraction.

Losses in the region due to the low reliability of the electricity supply to oil centers remain high. On 21 March there was an emergency outage on the LEP-110 Kholmogory-Pulyakha power line. Electricity supplies to the Sutorminskoye oilfield were cut off. A day later there was another outage on the same line. Once again hundreds of wells shut down, water injection into the beds stopped, and reservoirs and water lines were closed. Direct oil losses at the "Noyabrsknetfegaz" Association alone were almost 3,000 metric tons.

In response to the decisions of the 27th party congress, many oil industry collectives have reviewed their previous pledges and have outlined new and higher targets. Now the most important task for workers in the sector and their associated plants is to make fuller use of every possibility for accelerating restructuring.

CSA Official Urges Overcoming Lagging Behind

LD201638 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Comment by Nikolay Grigoryevich Belov, "first deputy chief" of the USSR Central Statistical Administration; in the studio, time not given; from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] As you know, the USSR Council of Ministers has examined the results of the development of industry and other branches of the national economy for the first quarter of this year. I will remind you that the increase in industrial production for this period amounted to 6.7 percent, with 4.3 percent planned for the year. Labor productivity grew by 6.3 percent; 94 percent of the increase in output was obtained because of this. These indicators show that as a result of the reorganization which began in our country's economy, it has been possible to halt deceleration and begin a systematic increase of economic growth rates. Noticeable shifts have occurred in the key branches of industry: metallurgy, machine building, power engineering, and the coal and gas industries. Above-plan production has been manufactured amounting overall to R4 billion; this is approximately a whole working day in our great country. The plans for gas and coal recovery, steel production, mineral fertilizers, metal-machining, and other technological equipment, that is, those types of production which determine the growth of our economy, have been overfulfilled.

You may ask: How are the tasks on the manufacture of consumer goods being fulfilled? Generally, there are positive changes here also. The data for the quantity of production manufactured are cited in the USSR Central Statistical Administration report, and it must be said, they are not bad. But one would like more in terms of quality; we all still have a lot of work to do here.

What conclusions can be drawn on the basis of the statistical data? Changes are occurring, and ths pleases us all. But the fact that a number of associations, enterprises, and organizations have not fulfilled their planned tasks shows that they are reorganizing their activity slowly in the light of the new demands. It is obvious that it is essential now not only to consolidate and develop — and that is the main thing — the positive changes which have taken shape in the first quarter, but also to do everything possible to overcome the lagging behind which has been tolerated in places which have not succeeded in reaching the planned targets, and secure absolute fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Dolgikh Addresses Power Ministry Collegium

PM141307 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Apr 86 p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks Discussed"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Presidium of the Electric Power Station and Electrical Industry Workers Union Central Committee took place in Moscow on 5 April. It discussed tasks facing the collectives of power industry enterprises and construction organizations in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A report was delivered by A.I. Mayorets, USSR Minister of Power and electrification. The session stressed that the sector's workers bear a great responsibility for ensuring a reliable power supply to industry, transport, agriculture, and the country's population and for creating on that basis the necessary conditions for all sectors of the national economy to successfully fulfill the rigorous targets for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The implementation of the congress decisions requires urgent measures to improve the use of the capacity of existing power stations and to improve the economic mechanism.

As the session noted, the implementation of the set tasks requires a fundamental improvement in the work style and methods of the sector's workers, greater cadre responsibility, and increased executive discipline. An atmosphere of creative enthusiasm must be consistently established in every collective.

The session was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secetrary of the CPSU Central Committee. B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and I.P. Yastrebov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, also took part in the Collegium's work.

'Unusually Mild' April Promotes Crop Growth

PM161511 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In most areas of the European part of the country the weather remained unusually mild in the first 10 days of April, with a small amount of precipitation. The temperature for the period was 3-9 degrees above average.

Southwest of a line joining Leningrad, Vologdo, Yoshkar-Ola, and Orenburg the fields were completely snow-free. The soil was thawing and drying out. In southern oblasts of Belorussia and the Central Chernozem economic regions, and in the Volga area (south of Saratov), where the soil had thawed out completely, the upper layer was soft and workable. Selective fieldwork has begun in these areas, primarily on light soils. Mass sowing of early spring grain crops has been taking place in Moldavia, the Ukraine, Rostov Oblast, and the North Caucasus. In the southernmost oblasts of the Ukraine, in Rostov Oblast, and in the North Caucasus spring barley has already germinated in some fields.

Winter grain crops and sown and meadow grasses have resumed growth south of a line joining Vilnius, Vitebsk, Ryazan, Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, and Ural. Agricultural crops have resumed growth approximately 1 week earlier than usual because of the mild weather. Plants were developing rapidly in the Ukraine, Rostov Oblast, and the North Caucasus, where throughout the 10-day period the daytime temperature was 18-26 degrees. In most parts of the Ukraine and North Caucasus, stem extension occured 15-20 days earlier than average in winter grain crops.

The weather stayed warm and mainly dry in the Transcaucasus. The average temperature for the period was 3-6 degrees above average. The maximum temperature was 22-28 degrees, 10-15 degrees in the foothills.

In Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan the weather became considerably warmer in the first 10 days of April, which was conducive to the start of the mass sowing of cotton and other warmth-loving agricultural crops. The sowing of seeds was taking place in well-warmed soil. In most cotton-sowing areas the average soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm was 12-15 degrees, 16-18 degrees in southern areas of Central Asia.

In West Siberia the average 10-day temperature was 3-5 degrees above average; it was near average in East Siberia.

Spring Farm Work Reviewed, Tasks Outlined

PM171302 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Morning Edition p2

[Article by O. Pavlov under the rubric "Agricultural Review": "Discipiine in the Field"]

[Excerpts] This spring outwardly appears to be in no hurry; but this is a deceptive impression. Yes, in many regions continually good weather has not yet established itself; it is changeable. But nevertheless meteorologists note that in the last 10 days of March the average daily temperature in the Union's European territory was 4-10 degrees above the average annual temperature. In the Ukraine and the North Caucasus it is generally warm — some days more than 20 degrees. Here, and also in oblasts of the Central Chernozem, the winter crops have come to life earlier than usual and vegetation is now actively continuing.

The snow is melting rapidly in the fields of central Russia, while in the Baltic region, Belorussia, and the Volga region the top soil layer is thawing.

In a word, spring is once again exceptional and is again setting difficult tasks for agricultural workers. On every farm they will have to be resolved independently, confirming to many years' experience. The main thing these days is not to waste moisture; by going out into the fields, not to take too much time; and to act quickly, punctually, to a high degree of quality, and with careful consideration of the specific situation.

In Stavropol, for example, the spring is faily dry and windy and the humidity, particularly in the daytime, is palpable. Under these conditions the farmers work harmoniously and in coordination. The mass sowing of early cereals and pulse crops was completed on 4 April. As soon as the soil was "suitable" the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes dealt with the task of sowing barley, oats, and peas in 1 and 1/2 or 2 days. The agronomic and engineering services of the agro-industrial sector and farms worked in a coordinated manner.

Technological discipline... A great deal has been said recently about this, and rightly so. However, not much is actually done. Unfortunately it must be noted that during the 11th 5-Year Plan, the standard of land cultivation in many of the country's large granaries not only did not improve but fell below that of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

More equipment, fertilizers, and means of fighting plant disease and vermin has begun to be received and the area of reclaimed land has increased. This has obviously given rise in some specialists to false confidence that quantity will become quality of its own accord. No, without work, knowledge, and creativity this will not happen. Worse still, statistics provided by a number of science institutions attest that one-third — or even more than one-third — of fertilizer nutrients is used to cultivate weeds. And this: The increase in supplies of material resources not paid for by additional crop yield has led to product price increases.

Even kolkhozes and sovkhozes in one of our most fertile krays — Krasnodar — have not avoided some of these mistakes. Here an unwarrantedly conservative approach has been taken to progressive methods of cultivating soil and protecting land against erosion; and for some reason there have been delays in sowing winter crops, and the fight for their health and survival has not been sufficiently organized. The harvest yield has ceased to grow. An alarming situation has also taken shape in sunflower production, for which Kuban has long been renowned. The rice fields have also not been very gratifying in recent years.

This has been self-critically discussed in the kray. And, it would seem, conclusions have been drawn. In any case, crop farmers are now taking very careful, competent care of winter crops. They have met the requirements of intensive technology almost everywhere. The winter crop is now very pleasing. Specialists confirm that the survival rate of winter crops has not been so high for a long time. But intensive technology is no simple matter; there is still concern for the winter crop in spring and at the beginning of summer. More than one important agrotechnical operation still must be performed in order to ensure crops have optimum conditions for development in specific weather conditions and to form a programmed harvest and grain of excellent quality.

Reclaimed land requires a particularly high degree of technological discipline. During the last 5-year period the return on land of this kind did not correspond to outlays. There are a considerable number of examples of extremely poor-quality utilization of reclaimed land. Year after year millions of irrigated hectares do not receive even one watering.

The 12th 5-Year Plan must be a turning point both in terms of the quality of reclamation building and, in particular, in the use of already available land.

Spring is coming to the fields in more and more of the country's rayons. However it turns out it has just one general law: Know the time to act and do not be slow to do so, and observe discipline in the field under any conditions.

Higher-Quality Field Labor, Sowing Urged

PM151103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 2

[L. Ivanov "Agricultural Review": "The Ears Will Begin To Stir"]

[Excerpts] In any field, workshop, or seed store today you can hear the instruction to the grain growers which has become the slogan for their competition: "Quality and again quality"! The fate of the harvest depends on the quality of labor, on how the sowing work is completed. Nonregulated financially autonomous detachments and units in Orel and Belgorod Oblasts are carefully top-dressing the winter crops. The machine operators of Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts have embarked in an organized fashion on the sowing of grain crops. The corn growers of Azerbaijan and North Osetia and the cotton growers of the Central Asian republics have brought the seeders out into the fields. The mechanized units of Odessa Oblast, where they work by the collective contract method, have decided to carry out the sowing of sugar beet in 4 working days.

The new organs of management of the agro-industrial complex are carefully monitoring the progress of spring work and trying to help the farms to avoid the mistakes made in previous years. Thus an analysis carried out by agro-industrial specialists revealed an undesirable trend which became acute during the last 5-year plan -- many farms unjustfiably reduced sowing of grain crops. A year ago the RSFSR "cut" the sowings by 1.6 million hectares, while in the country as a whole the grain area was 1.7 million hectares less than provided for in the zonal farming systems.

Strange as it may seem, wheat has been crowded out of the fields in the country's important granaries — Volgograd, Omsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts and Altay Kray. Sowings of spring durum wheat have been reduced in Saratov Oblast.

Intensively farmed fields have been extended considerably this year. They account for 37 million hectares. Wheat, corn, millet, rice, sunflowers, sugar beet, soybeans, potatoes, vegetables, and other crops will be sown on these fields. Sowings of winter crops cultivated by intensive techniques cover an area of 14.6 million hectares. They await painstaking cultivation: top-dressing and protection-against weeds, pests, and diseases. Particular efficiency is required of the agronomical and agrochemical services: It is essential not to let the dates for such operations pass by and to ensure that they are fully carried out.

Corn grown by the new techniques can bring a weighty increase in the crop. Last year this increase was 8.8 quintals of grain per hectare. But it could be considerably higher. Why? Primarily because certain farm leaders and specialists and rayon agro-industrial associations were lukewarm about this technique and did not assign intensive plantations to teams and units working on the basis of collective contracts. And it is no accident that Moldavia and Georgia were unable to achieve a substantial increase in gross corn grain yields. There are still frequent cases where this crop, sown for grain, is harvested for green feed or silage. That is what happened last year in Uzbekistan, Dagestan, and Voronezh Oblast.

Taking into account the mistakes formerly committed and avoiding them means laying a firm foundation for the harvest in spring. The farmers measure their every step in the spring fields against the most important barometer: how effective their influence is on increasing the productivity of the grainfields and strengthening the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' economies.

Agricultural Developments for 13-16 April Reported

LD170514 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 13-16 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

13 April

Sowing of corn for grain and silage is under way in Kazakhstan; 2.5 million hectares are allocated for this in the republic. (0500 GMT)

The sowing of vegetable crops continues in the Kuban. This year they are being grown over an area of approximately 62,000 hectares. (1800 GMT)

Sugar beet sowing has started on all the farms in Kursk Oblast. Sugar beet plantations cover an area of about 200,000 hectares there. (2005 GMT)

Mass sowing of sugar beet started in Belgorod Oblast today. More than 150,000 hectares will be taken under this crop, the area being one of the largest in the RSFSR. The operation is being carried out by mechanized team under collective contract. (2230 GMT)

14 April

As we have been informed at the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee, the frontiers of the sowing of spring crops in the European part of the country have moved from the Northern Caucasus and the Ukraine to Belorussia, the Central Chernozem oblasts, Tula, Orlov and Belgorod Oblasts of the non-Chernozem Zone. (Moscow Television 1430 GMT)

15 April

Uzbek farmers have sown cotton on 1 million hectares so far. Our correspondent adds that sowing rates in the republic could be even higher, citing poor organization of field work in Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Khorezm Oblast. The time for sowing is slipping away, and the majority of machines are still not (?on the fields). (0204 GMT)

The sowing of spring crops is being completed on the first million hectares in Kazakhstan. Sowing has been completed in the republic's southern oblasts. Work is in full swing in Taldy-Kurgan and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts. Land husbandry workers have already sown early grain crops on more than 600,000 hectares. As of today 10 out of 12 oblasts have their tractors out in the fields. (1100 GMT)

Kirghizia: The area sown to corn this year will be double last year's area. (1500 GMT)

16 April

Corn sowing has begun in Dagestan. (0400 GMT)

Cotton sowing has been completed today on nearly 300,000 hectares in Azerbaijan, which is unusually early. Herbicides and mineral and organic fertilizers were applied simultaneously, the process giving an average yield increase of 3-5 quintals. (1100 GMT)

Briefs

New Potato Varieties — Leningrad, 16 Apr (TASS) — Breeders this year have provided varieties of potato with high yields and high pest resistance. These are wild varieties collected by expeditions from Leningrad that have toured Latin America. In the USSR as a whole potatos are grown on over 6,000,000 hectares. In the north of the USSR these new varieties give yields of 350-400 quintals per hectare. They are twice as big as traditional varieties and have good eating qualities, as well as being suitable for industrial technology. [Summary] [*Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0510 GMT 16 Apr 86 LD*]

Two Cosmos-Series Earth Satellites Launched

'Cosmos-1740'

LD151600 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS — Artificial earth satellite *Cosmos-1740*, the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to carry on outer space exploration.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters.

— initial period of revolution — 90.2 minutes;

— maximum distance from the earth's surface — 396 kilometres;

— minimum distance from the earth's surface — 208 kilometres;

— inclination of the orbit — 72.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

'Cosmos-1741

LD180641 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS — The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the *Cosmos* series.

Cosmos-1741 is carrying scientific equipment to continue outer space exploration.

It was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

— initial period of revolution — 100.8 minutes,

— maximum distance from earth — 824 kilometers,

— minimum distance — 784 kilometers,

— inclination of the orbit — 74 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

'Molniya-3' Communications Satellite Launched

LD190922 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS — The Soviet Union launched the *Molniya-3* communications satellite on April 18 to ensure the operation of a long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications system and the transmission of Central Television broadcasts to the "Orbita-2" network and to further the aim of broader international cooperation.

The satellite was inserted into an orbit with an apogee of 40,664 kilometers in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 638 kilometers in the southern hemisphere. Its period of revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes. The inclination of the orbit is 62.9 degrees.

Communications sessions with *Molniya-3* will be conducted under a planned program.

Reportage on Flight of 'Mir' Orbital Station

Experiments Continue

LD190544 Moscow TASS in Engiish 1142 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS — The space flight of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev is in its sixth week.

Along with the testing of the new orbital station *Mir*, the crew are fulfilling a large amount of work within the framework of the study of the natural resources of the earth and the natural environment. At present the cosmonauts are carrying out several series of visual observations of typical natural objects using the methods developed by the "Priroda" (nature) State Centre. The purpose of the observations is to study the influence of atmospheric disturbances and illumination condition on geophysical research.

The technical experiment "Resonance" was conducted yesterday for determining dynamic characteristics of the *Mir* station and the value of the load sustained by it. It was conducted in the process of the correction of the orbit of the complex.

According to the telemetric information and reports of the crew, the on-board systems of the manned complex *Mir-Soyuz T-15-Progress-25* are functioning normally.

The parametres of its orbit are as follows:

— maximum distance from the earth's surface — 360 km,

— minimum distance from the earth's surface — 336 km,

— period of revolution — 91.3 minutes,

— inclination of the orbit — 51.6 degrees.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are in good health and feel well.

Transport Ship Unloaded

LD210351 Msocow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The flight of the orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-25* is continuing. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have completed operations for unloading the transport ship. Corrections in the trajectory of the complex's movement have been carried out using the propulsion system of the automatic ship. In the cargo carrier tanks only the minimum reserve of fuel necessary for braking Progress-25 and its exit from orbit remains.

Today the crew will check the on-board systems of the automatic cargo carrying ship, and continue experiments to the program for studying the environment, and they will carry out physical exercises. Time has also been allotted for the cosmonauts to rest.

'Progress-25' Undocks

LD210838 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS — The automatic cargo spacecraft *Progress-25* placed in near-earth orbit March 19, 1986 has completed its flight.

Progress-25 docked with the orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15* March 21.

All planned operations, including unloading, re-fuelling of the joint propulsion system of the space station and the pumping of potable water, were completed. Several adjustments of the manned space complex's orbit were made with the help of the propulsion system of the automatic spacecraft.

At 11.24 p.m. April 20 *Progress-25* separated from the *Mir* station. Its brake engine was activated at the scheduled time. As a result the spacecraft went into a descending trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and ceased to exist.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev continue planned work aboard the *Mir — Soyuz T-15* orbital complex. Today the crew will check individual units of the life-supporting system and carry out another series of visual observations and photography of a number of regions of the Atlantic Ocean.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the flight is proceeding normally.

Both cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

'Intercosmos' Chief Interviewed on Mars Missions

PM151331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Academician V. Kotelnikov, chairman of the "Intercosmos" Council by B. Konovalov: "Cooperation in Space" — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Konovalov] What are the prospects of "Intercosmos"? Are new flights planned?

[Kotelnikov] As you know, there are Syrian cosmonauts currently undergoing training at Zvezdnyy Gorodok: They will work for about 1 week on board a Soviet orbiting station, just as previous international crews did.

A protocol on a second joint Soviet-French manned flight was signed in Moscow on 7 March, developing the top-level accord reached during the visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This time, in 1988, the French cosmonaut will spend a longer time working on board the Soviet orbiting station than his predecessor did during the first flight. The scientific research program will be correspondingly more diverse and the French cosmonauts' training will take longer and be more complex. We have now reached the stage of the candidates' medical selection.

[Konovalov] The well-known U.S. astronomer Carl Sagan has suggested the idea of a Soviet-U.S. expedition to Mars. What is your view on that?

[Kotelnikov] Professor C. Sagan and many other scientists — both Soviet and foreign — give voice to public opinion when they point out the senselessness of wasting manpower and resources on military purposes. That opinion finds full understanding in our country. At the summit in Geneva, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stated that it is not preparation for "star wars" but large-scale peaceful space exploration projects which are a goal worthy of the great powers. And the Soviet Union adheres to that position consistently. The Soviet side has put forward a proposal to free the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Now it is up to the U.S. side to act.

It is possible that a change in the political situation would make even such bold projects as an international manned flight to Mars a reality. Technically this is complex but feasible.

But for the time being we are beginning to prepare an expedition to Mars using automatic stations. This time the cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries will be even greater in scale than the "Vega" project. Mars and its satellites will be studied using the most modern instruments. Work on this project is being developed. The time of the automatic stations' launch is now known — the middle of 1988.

Shcherbitskiy Addresses Ukrainian Science Academy

LD181744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The tasks of Ukraine's scientists were examined today at a general meeting of the republic's Academy of Sciences. It was noted at the meeting that during the 5-year plan period, specialists and the republic's academicians have applied over 400 progressive technologies to the national economy. Critically appraising what has been accomplished, those taking part in the meeting analyzed shortcomings in the work and revealed the main causes of these shortcomings, emphasizing that a solution of the tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress will depend to a significant degree on further improving the organization of scientific labor and also improving the training of cadres.

The meeting in Kiev was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Servicemen's May Day Slogan

PM151527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
15 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Calling Word"]

[Excerpt] The Central Committee's May Day slogans are imbued with the ideas of the struggle for peace and reliable security for all peoples. Fulfilling its people's will and continuing the policy of preserving and strengthening peace, the Soviet state will continue to step up efforts to ensure universal security in close cooperation with all countries and peoples. The CPSU Central Committee appeals to the peoples of all countries to struggle against the threat of war and for the ending of the arms race and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

Because of its social nature, imperialism constantly generates an aggressive, adventurist policy. The U.S. ruling circles are continuing to place emphasis on the pursuit of a militarist line and gamble on force in order to dictate their will ot other countries and peoples and in this way also influence the Soviet Union's policy. These are attempts with unsuitable means. No one has ever succeeded with strong-arm methods against our country in the past, and they are simply futile now. We will never forgo our own security or that of our allies.

Soviet Army and Navy servicemen are reliably standing guard over peace and labor. They perceive this CPSU Central Committee slogan as the motherland's order:

"Soviet servicemen! Vigilantly guard our people's peaceful, creative labor!

"Glory to the valiant USSR Armed Forces!"

Soviet people are approaching May Day with profound understanding of their responsibility for fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Whatever effort this requires, everyone must do what is prescribed and do it conscientiously and with full exertion of effort. He is obliged to do so by the acuteness of the present time, feelings of patriotism and civic duty, and responsibility for the present and future of the homeland and for the cause of socialism and peace. The CPSU Central Committee appeals:

"Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress — forward, along the path of communist creation and peace!"

DOSAAF Central Committee Holds Plenum 8 Apr

PM141155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
9 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fifth USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow on 8 April. Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, delivered a report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of DOSAAF organizations stemming from its decisions. The report emphasized that today the defense society's entire life and activity must take place under the sign of the practical fulfillment of the 27th party congress decisions. DOSAAF committees and organizations must concentrate their efforts on enhancing moral, political, and psychological training and improving the military-technical and physical training of predraft-age and draft-age young people.

A.I. Golyakov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work.

Military Leaders Attend Conference on Academies' Tasks

PM181328 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
13 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Colonel N. Kalmykov: "Military Academies' New Goals"]

[Text] A training course for leading staff of military academies and chiefs of cadre organs of the branches of the Armed Forces has ended. Experience accumulated in teaching and educating students was exchanged, seminars on teaching methods were held, a group exercise was staged for demonstration purposes, recommendations were elaborated, and ways to further improve the training of higher military education officer cadres at the present stage of the Armed Forces' development were defined.

Those who attended the course heard and discussed a report delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, on the demands made on the training of officer cadres at the current stage of military building; a report by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel, on the state of officer cadre training at military academies and ways of further improving it; and a report by Lieutenant General D.A. Volkonogov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, on the further intensification of ideological, political, and moral education of students in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The following comrades took part in the debate on the reports: V.N. Konchits, G.V. Sredin, N.M. Skomorokhov, V.N. Ponikarovskiy, V.K. Strelnikov, N.G. Ivanov, F.I. Voinov, N.V. Meshcheryakov, and others.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, addressed the course participants.

The course was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

Sokolov Order on Air Defense Forces Day

PM151848 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 86 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 82, dated Moscow, 13 April 1986]

[Text]Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and designers!

Comrade air defense veterans!

Today our country and its Armed Forces are celebrating Air Defence Forces Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of the Soviet people's great political and labor enthusiasm, evoked by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The party's strategic course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the systematic and comprehensive improvement of socialism, and Soviet society's further progress toward communism has gained the broad support of all working people and Army and Navy servicemen. In endorsing the CPSU's general line and its domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet people and Armed Forces personnel are expressing their adamant will and determination to translate into reality the party's impressive plans and its realistic, comprehensively considered program of action to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might.

In single combat formation with the servicemen of the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, the Air Defense Forces are standing guard over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

Today, while the reactionary forces of imperialism are intensifying the preparation of the material base for a new world war and seeking to alter the military-strategic balance in their own favor, the CPSU and the Soviet Government resolutely advocate curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and improving the international situation.

Under these conditions, Air Defense Forces personnel are persistently improving their military skill, alertly mounting the combat standby watch, and vigilantly guarding the borders of our socialist homeland's airspace.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday — Air Defense Forces Day!

I express the wish that personnel will successfully fulfill the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress to enhance the Soviet Armed Forces' vigilance and combat readiness, improve combat and political training, master new hardware and weapons, strengthen discipline and organization, and guarantee the inviolability of the Soviet State's air borders.

To mark Air Defense Forces' Day, I order:

That a festive firework display take place today, 13 April 1986, at 2200 local time, in the capital of our motherland, the hero-city of Moscow; the union republic capitals; the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk; and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland — the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the CPSU — the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

Col Gen Bobylev Attends Komsomol Ceremony

PM181411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Major A. Pochtarev: "Meeting at Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] On the eve of Air Defense Forces' Day, a meeting of servicemen — socialist competition pacesetters and those with excellent ratings in combat and political training — was held at the Komsomol Central Committee.

Komsomol Central Committee Secretary D. Okhromiy warmly greeted those present. He paid tribute to the work of the Air Defense Forces' Komsomol organizations in the communist education of Army youth.

Colonel General S. Bobylev, chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate; Senior Lieutenant Yu. Zaykin; Cadet E. Staroselskiy, and others spoke about the continuity of heroic traditions, about how the defenders of the fatherland's airspace are translating the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress into reality, and about how they vigilantly protect the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

The meeting was attended by Major I. Yefimov, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate chief's assistant for Komsomol work.

Komsomol Central Committee awards were presented to a large group of servicemen.